The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,040.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

AZEVEDO—October 1st, at Burrowes Lane, the wife of Mr. Francis Azevedo, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FAULCONER—September 30th, at Byculla, Fanny Georgiana, the third daughter and dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Faulconer, aged 12 years and 9 months, deeply and sincerely regretted by her family and friends.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—RENNY—September 22nd, at Ramnaghur, Jessore, by the Rev. Mr. Blumhardt of St. John's Church, Kishnaghur, Arthur Charles Wright, Esq., to Margaretta Charlotte, daughter of the late Colonel R. Renny, C. B.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

NICHOLL—September 22nd, at Umritsar, the wife of Mr. Edward Nicholl, Deputy Commissioner's Office, of a son.

DEATH.

WHITE—September 22nd, at Mooltan, P. W. White, Esq., Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "HIMALAYA," 1,400 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

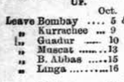
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Oct.	Oct.		Down. Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	 5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	25	& 6
„ Kurrachee	... 9	23	„ Fao	28	6
„ Guadur	— 10	24	„ Bushire	28	8
„ Muscat	 12	27	„ Linga	27	10
„ B. Abbas	15	29	„ B. Abbas	29	12
„ Linga	16	30	„ Muscat	31	14
		Nov.			Nov.
„ Bushire	19	2	„ Guadur	 2	16
„ Fao	 20	3	„ Kurrachee	 3	18
Arrive Bussorah	 21	4	Arrive Bombay	 7	21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 300 H.P., Commander D. G. Cumming, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd Oct., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "GOLCONDA," (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain R. Dundas, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 2nd proximo.

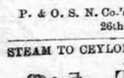
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th September, 1868.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "EMEU," (1,638 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 2nd October, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th September, 1868.

FOR SALE, one teakwood built LIFE BOAT complete. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CILMINAR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Cilminar."

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1868.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and for not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared will great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish „	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £34 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, an experienced English CUTTER. Apply with Testimonials to X. Y. at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, STABLES, situated in Jeewajee Manockjee's Lane, behind the European Hospital in Hornby Row, Fort. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 23rd September 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and at present occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling House for a large Family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

NOTICE.—Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.

JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868.

DAVID JOSEPH,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,

36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MATERIALS of the OLD WOODEN BRIDGE, as it now stands over the Cooly Creek at Bassien, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bassien at 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY the 8th day of October 1868.

The conditions of the sale will be made known at the time of the Auction, or may be ascertained previously on application to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E., Local Fund Engineer.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tannah, 25th Sept. 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Flats, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6½ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3½ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW, BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS AI.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, By Appointment, Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	.....	„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„ 3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„ 3	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„ 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„ 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„ 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„ 7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„ 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympie	„	8 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 0
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„	3
Guyot's West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	10 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs,	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an epromptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BRANCH

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. R. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cheroodists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATEKK,
McCABE,
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG—Bombay. No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

Discount 10 per cent for Cash on delivery of Goods.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new consignment of Musical Boxes, playing 10 Indian Airs, with Harmoniflute accompaniment and Bells exposed; also a few playing the most popular English and Foreign Airs.

J. NEUBERG.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES, plain and ornamental, suitable for presents to Ladies and Gentlemen. J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS in great variety. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE of the latest style. J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY of the latest designs and patterns for Slippers and Cushions, finished and half finished. J. NEUBERG.

WATCHES.—Best Geneva WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen (Gold and Silver). Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868. J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 Rolls from as. 6 to Rs. 3 per Roll. J. NEUBERG.

READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, with Milk Glass Shades, at Rs. 10 and 16 each. Tucker's Lamps with Bronze Stands and Green Shades, at Rs. 20 each. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made Table Cloths and Napkins of a great variety and size; also Bathing and Washing Towels.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew obacco.

B. F. FIELD, Junior.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9434. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule's Earth Closets, in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. *Retail*—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. *Agencies*—PARIS—PAU.-BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE.—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES.—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted That is not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long Sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.... „ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.... „ 22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do.... „ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julian, Green capsule,	do.... „ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.... „ 15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.... „ 13-8	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.... „ 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 22	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22	

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	„ 17	8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27	„ 14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ Braunberger, do.	„ 25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „ Steinberger	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hochsteimer, do	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color,	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	„ 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 39	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deseris Wine	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

	Heart-shaped Labels.
Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3.—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White, Rs.	40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 30	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 1st OCTOBER.

				Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } Akola }	..	New	..	... 217 to 220
Broach ..	...	..	..	... 222 to 225
Dholleria }	...	..	..	.. 231 to 235
Bhownuggur }	..	..	..	.. 210 to 212
Veeravalia ..	...	...	..	.. 220 to 222
Vingorla ..	..	..	..	.. 225 to 227
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	.. 225 to 227
Khandeish .. } Barsee }	..	..	..	... 212 to 215

Ready sales .....200 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 1.
Stansfeld, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Sainter, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Ducat, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.
Seymour, Colonel, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Poona.
Caldicott, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Stansfeld, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Cannanore.
Sainter, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 29th September, 1868.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Sept., 1868, will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 24th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named :—

On Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Saturday the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency
On Tuesday, the 6th, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N.I.
On Thursday, the 8th, H. M.'s 31st Regiment N. I. (or Marine Battalion.)
On Saturday, the 10th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Tuesday, the 13th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Saturday, the 17th, Ordnance Department.
On Monday, the 19th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Tuesday, the 20th, Byculla Schools.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Alexander Grant, Baronet, having tendered his resignation of office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept Sir Alexander Grant's resignation.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Clause 3 of Section XI. of Act VIII. of 1867 (An Act for the Regulation of Village Police in the Presidency of Bombay), the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the undermentioned Sub-Assistant Surgeons, in Medical Charge of the Dispensaries in the Tanna District, to examine corpses when sent to them for *post mortem* examinations :—

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon at	Bandora.		
The	do.	do.	at Coorla.
The	do.	do.	at Bhewndy.
The	do.	do.	at Callian.
The	do.	do.	at Oorun.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Rules of 1868 :—Major A. H. Millett, Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Berar

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Rules of 1868 :—

Captain O. Bourdillon, Invalid Establishment, Pension Paymaster, Poona.

Lieutenant F. C. Singleton, General List, Adjutant Her Majesty's 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. B. Hennell, Staff Corps.

G. G. O. No. 582, 9th September, so far as it relates to Lieutenant C. M. Ryves, General List, Adjutant 2nd Regiment N. I., is cancelled, and this officer is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1854.

The following officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from 31st October next :—

Major General P. K. Mc'J. Skinner, C.B., Staff Corps

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Lieutenant G. A. Jacob, Staff Corps, Superintendent Army Schools, by G. O. No. 311, dated 7th May 1868, is commuted to a furlough for two years, under the Rules of 1858.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Champion, Staff Corps, Commanding 17th Regiment N. I., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, vice Lieutenant Colonel Aitchison, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The following promotion is made :—

Cadre 17th Regiment N.I.—Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Sidney Armstead Smith to have the position of Captain from the 16th September 1868, vice Hayward, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps :—

Lieutenant Macclesfield Forbes Coussmaker, Bombay General List, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey Mysore ; admitted on 1st January 1868.

The certificate mentioned in G. O. G. I., published in General Order No. 636 of 1865, will in future be demanded from all Medical Officers who may have charge of public stores, before they quit India on leave.

The admission to the Staff Corps, on probation, of Lieutenant F. H. Blanshard, Her Majesty's 46th Foot, notified in General Order No. 683 of 9th September 1868, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bombay Staff Corps.—Lieutenants Walter Leckie Hallett, Gordon Forbes Birdwood, and Maurice Tweedie, 30th September 1868.

The following officer, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G. G. G. I. No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant William Bowman Seton, General List, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General ; admitted from 16th April 1868.

The undermentioned Assistant Apothecaries are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Bombay Marine, for duty in that branch of the Service :—E. McKenzie, W. Cunningham, J. Gollagher.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Hall, Assistant Political Agent Rewa Kanta, has been allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Burjorjee Ardaseer, in medical charge Sawunt Waree, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee as Acting Consul for Muscat, at Bombay, during the absence in Europe of Mr. Mahomed Nubbee Khan.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Max Iemso as Acting Consul at Karrachee for the North German Confederation during the absence of Mr. Albert E. F. Denso.

Azum Manockjall Venilall is appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Limree Estate in Kattywar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant F. T. Stock, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District, acted as Superintendent of Police in that District from 9th July to 24th August 1868, both days inclusive.

Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XIII. of 1856, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major C. P. Barras and Lieutenant G. F. Birdwood, respectively Superintendents of S. B. and C. I. Railway Police, and G. I. P. Railway Police, to be also Deputy Commissioners of Police in the City of Bombay.

Lieutenant S. Babington, Acting Superintendent of B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, to be also Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay, during the absence of Major C. P. Barras on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. C. W. Bell, Magistrate F. P. in the Poona District, is invested with powers under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals in that District from decisions in criminal cases tried by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. J. Nugent, appointed Second Assistant Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Poona District.

Mr. A. D. Pollen, Acting Third Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions, in the Khandeish District.

Azum Motecram Soondurlal, Head Carkoon of Talooka Pardee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Surat District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Boulton, Third Class Deputy Collector of Kurrachee has been allowed leave of absence for twelve months, on medical certificate, to proceed to Europe.

Mr. Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggry is appointed to act as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. W. A. East to be Second Assistant Collector of Sattara, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector of Canara.

Mr. F. Nugent to be Second Assistant Collector of Poona.

Mr. J. K. Spence to act as Second Assistant Collector of Sattara from the date of his passing the 2nd Departmental Examination.

Mr. C. J. Blathwayt, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Kullaghee, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 10th October, 1868.

Mr. S. J. Harrison, Cotton Inspector, officiated as Inspector in Chief Cotton Department from the 9th July to 16th August 1868, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. H. Havelock, Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 9th October 1868, to proceed to England.

Mr. N. B. Boyts, Acting Superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey, has performed the duties of his substantive appointment as Deputy Superintendent Goozerat Survey, in addition to those of his acting appointment, from 13th May 1867.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave for six months on private affairs, granted to Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, on the 27th April last, is cancelled, and he is allowed instead a furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. G. W. Terry is appointed to act as Secretary and Curator of the Government Central Museum, during Dr. Birdwood's absence, or till further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Bell, First Assistant Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Certificate Tax Act IX. of 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend J. H. Hughes, Chaplain of Surat, has been granted 15 days' privilege leave from the 5th Oktober next.

The Reverend J. H. T. Hunt, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted one month's privilege leave from the 21st September.

The Reverend A. Polehampton, Joint Chaplain of Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant the Honourable G. A. Hobart, Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, privilege leave of absence for 30 days, from the 1st proximo, under Section XVIII. of the New Covenanted Civil Service Absence Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Mr. E. Collins is confirmed in the appointment of Tug Master of the "Dagmar," from the 1st September.

Mr. D. Crawford, Deputy Collector, Shikarpoor and Sukkur Districts, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Kotree Municipality in the Kurrachee Collectorate :—

Major M. B. Haig, Settlement Officer, Right Bank.
Mr. D. Ross, Assistant Traffic Manager, Sind Railway.
Mr. W. Phillips, Inspector, Sind Railway.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 15th day of October instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1868, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 1st October 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the COLABA OBSERVATORY will be received by the undersigned, at his Office at the Mazagon Workshops, up to 12th October 1868 till 1 P.M.

Particulars will be learnt on personal application at the Office from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. PYM, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Public Works Department, Bombay, 1st October, 1868.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE, in first-rate order, complete with Balls, Cues, Marking Boards, &c., &c.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LAW PARCHMENT.
Sheets 27 by 23 inches.
Rs. 2-8 per Sheet.
SOUNDY & Co.

THE DRAWING ROOM ORCHESTRINA.—This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument complete fitted in a strong box for travelling From Rs. 250 each.
REMARK—Additional Barrels can be had, playing OPERATIC AIRS, OVERTURES, NATIONAL AIRS, SONGS, POLKAS, QUADRILLES, WALTZES, and every style of Music.
Each Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity,
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA OR MINIATURE HARMONIUM, with two foot blowers. Complete in case. Rs. 200.
For beauty of Tone this Instrument is unsurpassed.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case. Rs. 85.
HARMONIFLUTES, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE MINIFLUTE.—These sweet toned Instruments are not larger than a moderately sized FLUTINA or ACCORDEON ; they have keys like a Piano or an Harmonium, and can be played on knee or on a table.
Each Instrument in Case complete. Rs. 45.
SOUNDY & Co.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

IN THE PRESS ;
A thoroughly revised and very complete
PRICED CATALOGUE,
in two parts, of Stock on sale by
TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

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STATIONERY
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PART 2
Contains detailed lists of
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PROPRIETARY ARTICLES
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COCOA.
The purity and delicacy of
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA
have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.
As a nutritious diet drink for invalids prediposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee ; and for *all sick or sound*, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.
IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
CHEAP BOOKS FOR SALE.

The Young Heiress.	By Mrs. Trollope	Rs. 1	8
Life, &c., of a Clever Woman.	By ditto	1	8
Gertrude : or, family pride.	By ditto	1	8
Uncle Walter.	By ditto	1	8
Mrs. Mathews.	By ditto	1	8
Bappo, the Conscript.	By T. A. Trollope	1	8
La Beata ; a Tuscan Romeo & Juliet.	By ditto	1	8
Lindisfarn Chase.	By ditto	1	8
Marietta.	By ditto	1	8
Giulio Malatesta	By ditto	1	8
The Macdermots of Ballycloran.	By A. Trollope	1	8
Castle Richmond.	By ditto	1	8
Miss Mackenzie.	By ditto	1	8
The Belton Estate.	By ditto	1	8
The Kellys and the O'Kellys.	By ditto	1	8
Doctor Thorne.	By ditto	1	8
Rachel Ray.	By ditto	1	8
The Bertrams.	By ditto	1	8
Tales of all Countries.	By ditto	1	8
Can you forgive her ?	By ditto	2	4
Orley Farm.	By ditto	2	4
The Constable of France, &c.	By Jas. Grant	1	8
The White Cockade.	By ditto	1	8
The Cavaliers of Fortune.	By ditto	1	8
The Phantom Regiment	By ditto	1	8
The Captain of the Guard.	By ditto	1	8
Letty Hyde's Lovers.	By ditto	1	8
Jane Seton.	By ditto	1	8
The Aide-de-Camp	By ditto	1	8
The Yellow Frigate.	By ditto	1	8
Laura Everingham.	By ditto	1	8
Legends of the Black Watch.	By ditto	1	8
Harry Ogilvie.	By ditto	1	8
Bothwell	By ditto	1	8
Mary of Lorraine.	By ditto	1	8
Oliver Ellis ; or the Fusiliers.	By ditto	1	8
Frank Hilton : or, the Queen's Own.	By ditto	1	8
The Romance of War.	By ditto	1	8
The Scottish Cavalier.	By ditto	1	8
Philip Rollo.	By ditto	1	8
Arthur O'Leary.	By C. Lever	1	8
Barrington.	By ditto	1	8
The Fortunes of Glencoe.	By ditto	1	8
Luttrell of Arran.	By ditto	1	8
Maurice Tiernay.	By ditto	1	8
A Day's Ride : a Life's Romance.	By ditto	1	8
The O'Donoghue.	By ditto	1	8
Jack Hinton.	By ditto	1	8
Con Cregan.	By ditto	1	8
Tom Burke of "Ours."	By ditto	2	4
Charles O'Malley.	By ditto	2	4
Roland Cashel.	By ditto	2	4
Davenport Dunn.	By ditto	2	4
The Martins of Cro'Martin.	By ditto	2	4
The Dodd Family Abroad.	By ditto	2	4
The Knight of Gwynne.	By ditto	2	4
Confessions of a Pretty Woman.	By Miss Pardoe.	1	8
Lady Flavia.	By author of Lord Lyon's Wife	1	8
Called to the Bar		1	8
The Millionaire.	By D. Costello	1	8
Bulwer's Eugene Aram ; Ernest Maltravers ; Harold ; Godolphin ; The Last of the Barons ; Zanoni ; Last Days of Pompeii ; Pilgrims of the Rhine ; Lucretia ; a Strange Story ; Paul Clifford ; Leila ; Pelham ; the Caxtons ; the Disowned.—Each		0	12
——What will he do with it ? 2 vols		1	8
——My Novel. 2 vols		1	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
AUCTION SALE of handsomely open carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Harmonium, Mail Phaeton, Brougham, &c., on the Pycullah Railway Bridge Road, next to the Hindoo Temple.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his above residence, the Household Furniture, &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence, the same comprising Glass and Crockeryware, the Platedware, such as set of Shell Pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons in mahogany case, Tea Service, Cruet Frames, Bread Basket, Ice Pitcher, Table Candlesticks, &c., Table Cutlery by Mappin Brothers & Co., the elegantly open carved Blackwood Furniture, consists of square Dining, Writing, Side, Dressing, and Washing Tables, neatly carved circular Drawing Room Tables with and without marble tops, Easy, Priedieu, Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, Conversation and Cleopatra Couches, Ottomane, a very handsome English Brass four-posts Bedstead with Mattresses and Curtain complete, Teapoys, Sideboard, Chiffonier, Wardrobe, Cloth and Gown Presses, Child's Cot and Cradle, a Mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte, and a Harmonium with three Stops, Hat Stand, Mahogany Dressing Glasses, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils nearly new, China Matting, and Sundries.

AT 2 P.M.

One nearly new English built Mail Phaeton.
One Do Single Horse Miniature Brougham with circular Glasses in front.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE BY AUCTION.
Under instruction from the Trustees of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the following most eligible property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at the Mount, Mazagon, adjoining the Tank Bunder and the Gorupdavy Roads, containing by admeasurement 9,263 square yards, of which a portion of 670 square yards is held under a lease from Government, dated the 1st day of May 1868, for 45 years, and renewable in perpetuity ; and the remaining portion of 8,593 square yards is held by the permission of Government, as per Resolution No. 3,810, dated the 27th day of September 1859.

The whole of the Property will be first put up in one lot if bidders at the Sale should so desire, but otherwise the same will be disposed of in five separate lots as follows :—

Lot No. 1	containing	2,263	Square Yards.
,, ,, 2	,,	1,750	,,
,, ,, 3	,,	1,750	,,
,, ,, 4	,,	1,750	,,
,, ,, 5	,,	1,750	,,

For further particulars, conditions of Sale, and inspection of the Plan of the Property, application may be made to MR. T. F. PUNNETT, Manager of Bomanjee Framjee Cama's Estate, or to MR. JOHN S. HURRELL, the Trustees' Solicitor, or to the undersigned,

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, Registered Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, in pursuance of Section 24 of the Articles of Association, hereby request you to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company within 21 days from the date hereof, to consider the following propositions to be made by way of Special Resolutions :—

1st. To alter and amend the 24th Section of the Articles of Association as follows, namely :—in the first sentence by inserting after the words "any seven Shareholders of the Company," the words "holding in the aggregate not less than one-fifth part of the shares of the Company ;" and in the second sentence by inserting after the words "or any other" the word "seven," and by omitting after the word "shareholders" the words "being seven in number," and by inserting after the word "shareholders" the words "holding in the aggregate not less than the said number of shares."

2nd. That Section 42nd of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

3rd. That the 43rd, 44th, 45th, and 46th Articles of the Association be renumbered and in future designated as the 42nd, 43rd, 44th, and 45th Articles.

4th. That Articles 47th and 48th of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

5th. That the following be the 46th Article of Association of the Company :—Messrs Jugjeewandass Hemjee and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugree and the survivor of them shall, on entering into an agreement with the Company in that behalf, be the Agents and General Managers of the said Company for a period of five years commencing from the first day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty eight, for the purchase of Cotton stores and other things required for the use of the said Company, and for the sale of goods manufactured by the said Company, and otherwise to act in the management and business of the said Company, and that their remuneration shall be a commission of one quarter of an anna per pound on all goods manufactured and sold by the said Company.—We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

TRIBHOVUNDASS RUTTONJEE MODY.

ત્રિકમદાસ રતનજી.
શા૦ ઘનેાશ્યર જીવણદાસ.
પરમાનંદ માધવજી.
શા૦ મેાતીલાલ અેવર.
વજેશ્યંકર ગેારીશંકરનેા વતી ભગવાનદાસ વીશનજી.
શામલદાસ પરમાનંદદાસની વતી નંદલાલ ધરજી.
નંદલાલ ધરજી.
શા૦ રૂપચંદ ડાગરશી.
શા૦ મેાતીચંદ માણેકચંદ.

Bombay, 10th day of September 1868.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, Registered Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, in pursuance of Section 24 of the Articles of Association, hereby request you to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company within twenty-one days from the date hereof, to consider the following propositions to be made by way of Special Resolution :—

1. That the maximum number of shares of the Company a person shall in his own right be holder of shall be one hundred, and that for all the purposes of Section I. of the Articles of Association the word and number "fifty" shall be altered to the word and number "one hundred" accordingly.

2. To alter the 28th Section of the Articles of Association by omitting after the word "share" the words "up to ten and he shall have an additional vote for every additional ten shares."

3. And also to resolve that the Directors be requested to effect insurance upon the Company's building, goods, stores, &c., to such extent at they may think advisable.—We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

વજેશ્યંકર ગેારીશંકરની વતી ભગવાનદાસ વશનજી.
શામલદાસ પરમાનંદદાસની વતી નંદલાલ ધરજી.
દેવાઇ કરપાશંકર જેકાશંકર.
નંદલાલ ધરજી.
મણીલાલ ગેાવીંદદાસ.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUREE
શા૦ મનછારામ ગેાપાલદાસ.
જયકીવનદાસ હેમજી.
જીવનલાલ વીશવનાથ.
હાકમચંદ વખતરામ.
હરીલાલ વીશવનાથ.
મેાતીચંદ માણેકચંદ.
પા૦ ગેારાબજી શાપુરજી.
મેાતીલાલ અેવરાણા.
TRIBHOWANDASS RUTONJEE MODY,
પરમાનંદ માધવજી.
Bombay, 25th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Agreeably with the foregoing Requisitions, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (LIMITED) is hereby convened to be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7 Hummum Street, on SATURDAY the 10th October 1868 at 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BAJAJEE CASSINATH, Secretary.
G. E. S. & Wg. Mills Office, No. 7 Hummum Street, Bombay, 30th September 1868.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nasick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—1ST OCTOBER.

London....	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do.	do.
Liverpool...	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 17s. 6d.	do.
	Seed	£0 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d.	
Overland..	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China ...	Sailing vessel. Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.	
Calcutta..	Salt	Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.	
Mauritius.	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Oct. 1	Manchester (s)	Teasdale	Goa.
	H. M.'s Euphrates (s)	Dunn	Aden and Suez.
	City of Manchester (s)	Jones	Liverpool.
	Suez	Bond	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Falkland*, Pender, to Moulmein.
Ship *Modesty*, Barr, to Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Peyton*, to Kutch.
Steamer *Arishna*, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Persia*, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.
Sept. 25 Abyssinian (s)....C. Baxter .....Greenock, July 18.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 25 Kolna (s).....
Simla .....
Fazarabany .....
Persian Empire ...
Scimitar.....
Clifford .....

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.
Sept. 25 Ravensworth ... ..Geo Yeoman ..Coconada.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 25 Naworth Castle... ..Hongkong.
Tynemouth (s).... ....Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

THE report upon the census taken in the Hydrabad Assigned Districts in November 1867 has just been formally published. It consists of an interesting series of documents and tables which have been ably summarized and commented on by Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar, who volunteered for the duty, and who has performed it *con amore*. The collection of statistical information is, in all countries, tedious work, but in India the dullness is somewhat relieved by the novelty of the facts, the unexpected results, the changes achieved or in progress which the figures may reveal. Even those whose life-long avocations have made them familiar with the castes, classes, occupations and habits of the people, discover something new at every stage, and the more certain is the mass of knowledge at the disposal of rulers, the greater are their chances of securing the ends of good government without causing unnecessary and hurtful friction. In the case of Berar the census appears to have been taken without exciting discontent. Some few instances are cited where temporary misapprehensions prevailed, and foolish ideas entered the heads of the villagers ; but every officer engaged in the work testifies to the excellent behaviour of the people, who very soon came to look upon the proceedings without alarm. Very great pains were taken to make the work complete, and considering the character of some districts in the province, great praise is due to all parties who shared in the execution of a laborious task. The upshot was the collection of very varied, useful, and interesting information.

Some of the facts elicited may astonish even those who have made the highest estimates of population. For instance, the estimated number of inhabitants in Berar was 1,535,935, whereas it has now been ascertained that there are no fewer than 2,231,565, an excess of actual over-estimated population of nearly 700,000. This is a striking fact ; and when we consider that although the total recorded is a total of ascertained persons, yet as some must have escaped notice, we may fairly set the figure at something higher than that in the census. But it is still more remarkable, and speaks well for the industry of the Berar people that the percentage of cultivation, compared with the density of population to the square mile, is higher than in the North West Provinces. Where, to use the words of Mr. Lyall, the North West percentage of cultivation is the same, the average density is very much greater ; and where the densities tend to coincide, the North West cultivation is far lower. The report and returns show that Akola has the largest total population, the largest agricultural population, the greatest number of houses, more towns numbering more than 5,000 souls than any other district, and the most wealth. The explanation is that in this region lie "the prime lands of Berar," and the figures show that the people are not cramped for house-room and are in easy circumstances. Next to Akola comes Oomrawuttee, and for the same substantial reasons ; the difference being that where Akola excels in towns, Oomrawuttee is superior in strong villages. Woon is the largest, but the poorest district, and poverty shows itself in the usual form, "a thin population closely packed in petty villages." Throughout the 17,334 square miles included in Berar there are 5,694 towns and villages, 495,760 houses, and 2,231,565 people ; the average number to each square mile is 128, the average number to each house 4—in Akola it is only 3, a remarkable testimony of the comfort of the people. "In Berar," says Mr. Lyall," the most numerous class are the agriculturalists ; next come the non-agricultural day labourers, for whom work is just now plentiful in this province ; the manufacturing classes are probably few by comparison with other parts of India, since Berar lives mainly by exchanging its raw produce for manufactures and metals with Bombay." We commend this passage to the notice of those amongst us, who desire to tax alike the raw produce of Berar and the manufactures and metals supplied by our port ; and thus injure the trade of Bombay and obstruct the rising prosperity of Berar.

Perhaps the most curious sets of figures are those which show the proportions of ages and sexes. We have not only the usual facts—that the males outnumber the females, both infants and adults—but we have the more striking fact that percentage of children under thirteen years of age to adults is 55·4, larger even than it is in the North West. What is the cause of this singular phenomenon ? Are we to trace it to the superior fecundity or what some call spawning force of the race ; or is it the result, as others think, of the great waste of adult life ? We are inclined to think, without dogmatizing, that the excessive disproportion, is the product of several causes, of prosperity, of the general tendency to marriage, of polygamy, and of the waste of adult life. In England, as the Commissioner remarks, the women outnumber the men, and no such disproportion exists between

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—1st October.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq, Third Judge.)

Hajee Harroon Mahomed vs. *Charles Kirkman.*

The plaintiff sued the defendant to recover the amount of Rs. 70-12 for the supply of clothing. The defendant did not appear, and a verdict to the plaintiff for the amount claimed was given.

Jamsetjee, Noorbhoy, and Co. vs. *Percy E. Laurent.*

This was an action instituted to recover Rs. 310-9-4, being money due to the plaintiffs for sundry articles and wood materials sold to the defendant. A verdict for the full amount was entered to the plaintiffs, with costs.

Hurryass Muthooradass vs. *Henry S. Carter.*

The plaintiff sued the defendant for the sum of Rs. 200, being money received by the defendant on the 9th April 1866 to the use and on account of the plaintiff, viz, the amount of overpayment made by plaintiff to defendant in an action at the High Court, wherein the present plaintiff was the defendant, and Jairaz Mucwee jee the plaintiff. A verdict for the defendant was given.

Mr. GOSCHEN ON LOCAL TAXATION.

The following is the speech delivered by Mr. Goschen on Local Taxation in the House of Commons on 21st February last, and which was referred to by us a few days ago in speaking of the proposed imposition of town duties in Bombay. The speech is quoted from Hansard's Reports:—

Mr. Goschen said he rose to call the attention of the House to the last Report of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and to the continuous increase of the burdens laid, and proposed to be laid, for various purposes in London and elsewhere, on the occupiers of rateable property. He placed his notice on the paper with the feeling that it had become necessary to call attention to the financial part of the question, or there was otherwise a probability that metropolitan and municipal finance would come to a dead lock. Public opinion had determined that further progress in sanitary improvements was necessary, and the opinion had become general that the duties which were at present imposed upon parochial bodies were insufficiently and too scantily performed. A constant outcry was heard that the Poor Law was not administered with sufficient liberality. It was also complained that the police were inefficient, and, from an answer given to-night, it did not appear that any diminution of expenditure was to be looked for under that head. The accommodation for the sick poor in work houses was most defective, and it was necessary to carry out many important and expensive improvements in that direction. The opinion was likewise gaining ground that further duties might have to be undertaken by the local authorities—for instance, that the education of the poor should be defrayed in part at least out of local rates. So, again, the Bill of the Hon'ble Member for Finsbury (Mr. Torrens) contemplated the improvement of the dwellings of the poor by a machinery which might possibly impose additional burdens upon the rate-payers. In every direction they could see that greater expenditure was unavoidable, while at the same time there was a desire that these improvements should be carried on not by means of imperial but out of municipal and local funds. The question therefore was how these improvements could be carried out with the present limited resources at the disposal of the municipal and parochial authorities? Were the improvements to give way to the financial difficulty, or must the financial difficulty be got rid of for the sake of the improvements? In a great part of the country the burden of the rates was so heavy that there was little possibility of carrying out further great improvements without re-casting to a certain extent the present system of municipal and parochial taxation. He did not propose to conclude with a motion, because he wished the question to be considered apart from the polemical controversies which arose when they got into the region of local government. Confining himself to the financial point of view, he wished to ascertain what were the burdens at present imposed upon rateable property in the country generally, its resources on the one hand, and the nature and extent of the expenditure on the other? A blue-book was annually placed in the hands of members, containing the Local Taxation Returns, and it professed to deal with the whole of the local taxation of the country. He had been very much disappointed on studying these returns, because the more time he spent in their examination the more errors he found. There was such a chaos, indeed, that it was impossible to ascertain the exact increase in the burdens of any district, town, borough, or local board. After the poor rate, the county rate, and the highway rate, the next most important items of expenditure were those of Local Boards and of boroughs, and Parliament was so anxious that returns on this subject should be made, that a separate Act of Parliament was passed in 1860, requiring various boards, under a penalty of £20, to make these returns annually. Considering that the local expenditure of this country amounted to nearly £20,000,000—that was to say, nearly one-third of the imperial expenditure—it was most important that full, clear, and intelligible accounts should be placed in the hands of members. There were 760 local boards in the country at present, of which a number only 161 made returns in 1866. He should be glad to be informed whether the penalties had been enforced in those cases where no returns had been made. He desired to call the attention of the House mainly to two items in the Local Taxation Returns—the accounts of the boroughs and of the local boards. It appeared in the account of 1865 that the aggregate of "the borough rates" was put down at £300,000, but in a footnote it was stated that these returns had not been printed since 1855. What was the use of getting up an expensive bluebook when, as regarded an important item like the total expenditure in boroughs, no fresh information was given between 1855 and 1867? Since 1855 the returns coming in every year were tied up in a bundle in manuscript, and sent to the library of the House, where any hon. member might hunt through them if he chose. In member might hunt through them if he chose. In 1866 the hon. member for East Gloucestershire moved for a very important return to ascertain if possible the aggregate of Local Taxation. That return had been only just presented, eighteen months after it had been asked for, and probably much too late for the purpose for which it was intended. From the materials furnished to the Home office by the various boroughs for the purposes of that return, it appears, as stated in a note to the Local Taxation Returns for 1866, that the borough rate amounts to £1,700,000; while in the blue book two years ago, it was put down at only £300,000. The fact was that no argument could be drawn from these Local Taxation Returns as they had them at present, and it was necessary to look at special boroughs to find out what that taxation was. He had stated that the burdens of local taxation were increasing, but he had found great difficulties in proving that statement because of the inaccuracy of the returns. Of 211 boroughs in 1856 there were 150 which made returns, and in 1866 only 75 did so. He had taken seven or eight specimen boroughs at random from the blue-book, and he found that in Bolton the borough rate in 1857 was £7,500, and in 1866 it was £10,500, while the debt had risen in the same interval from £188,000 to £270,000. The lighting rate had increased from £6,400 to £11,000. In Birmingham the borough improvement rate had increased from £50,000 to £77,000, and the street improvement from £2,400 to £8,000. In Manchester the city rate had increased from £72,000 to £90,000, they having in Manchester the great advantage of a profit of £20,000 a year from gas. The expenditure of that city had increased from £117,000 to £150,000. In Bradford the accounts for 1856 were so indistinctly made up that it was impossible to institute a comparison; but the debt had risen to £950,000. In Oldham the debt had risen from £18,000 to £120,000. In Warrington the rate had increased from £6,000 to £10,000. He was sure the average increase over all the boroughs considerably exceeded 30 per cent. in the ten years. Thus far he had spoken of the borough rates, but a great part of local taxation was not imposed by municipal corporations, but by so called local boards, the number of which increased from year to year. Every town where improvements became necessary existed under the Local Government Act and elected local boards. There were now 760 of those local boards, but only 161 had made returns in 1866; and the consequence was that those returns positively exhibited a decrease in the amount of the rates. In 1863 the rates of the local boards were £500,000; in 1865, they were stated to amount to £380,000; in 1866, to £308,000. There was an apparent decrease every year, while the fact was there was a very large increase every year, and instead of the amount being put at £300,000 it ought to be £1,500,000 at least. As far as he could ascertain only one-fifth of the places had made returns, and those were not the largest but generally the smaller class of towns; if they multiplied the £300,000 by five, which had furnished proper accounts, taking the towns as the whole number, the result was as a fair average of the £1,500,000. In 1863 returns that the total ought to be £1,500,000. In 1866 by 161, but they were made by 198 towns, and 37 made returns in five were not the same towns which made returns in the one year as made them in the other, and in fact the only eighty local returns were worthless. There were 1863 and 1866; boards which made returns both in of those and if they took the expenditure separately there was an eighty local boards they would find that there was an increase of 30 per cent in their expenditure. Indeed the result of the whole investigation he had made of these local board boroughs, or other bodies, was that their expenditure had in a comparative short space of time increased at least 30 per cent. He now came to the debt of the local boards. Those boards were very large borrowers, and in the Local Taxation Returns the aggregate sums they had borrowed were professedly given. In 1866 the aggregate debt was stated at £1,300,000, but on examining into the matter he had found that during the last sixteen years the local boards alone—without speaking of the boroughs—had borrowed £7,000,000; and that money having been borrowed for periods of between thirty and fifty years, but a comparatively small portion of it could have been paid off. Within the last two years alone they had borrowed £1,500,000, and the debt was increasing year by year, for in the first eight years £3,000,000 had been borrowed, while in the last eight years £4,000,000 had been obtained. He wished it to be understood that he was not speaking against local improvements ordenying the necessity of that expenditure, but only justifying his assertion that there was a continuous increase in the burdens placed on the occupiers of rateable property. He had dealt especially with the local board rates and the rates of the boroughs, because they were the most difficult to analyze, the amount of other kinds of rates being given more correctly. In the return of the Hon. Member for East Gloucestershire, of which he had spoken, the aggregate amount of local burdens in England and Wales was stated at £18,000,000. But from inquiries he had instituted he found that the local board rates included in that aggregate taxation were not obtained from any fresh source, but that the errors already existing in the Local Taxation Returns were again incorporated in this new return. The consequence was that this new return was also incorrect, and they were still unable to ascertain the correct amounts of the total expenditure. By how much the return was incorrect it was impossible to say, but he was sure it was wrong by, at least, £2,000,000, and that, instead of being £15,000,000, the local taxation of England and Wales—exclusive of tolls, pilotage dues, and harbour dues, which were imposts of a different kind, amounted to £17,000,000 sterling. Inclusive of this other kind of revenue it almost reached £20,000,000. At the same time he must in candour mention that while their local taxation had increased at that rate, there had also been a very large increase in the rateable value of property. The amount of rateable property in England and Wales had increased from £60,000,000 to £90,000,000 since 1842. But was the whole of that increase in the nominal value of the property due, he should like to know, to a corresponding increase of wealth and not of the value of the lands and houses assessed? Was it not, rather, fair to assume that a portion of the increase was attributable to the screwing up of the assessments by the overseers and landlords, and another portion of it, to the circumstance which was no matter for congratulation—that the dwellings of the working classes had become so scarce that rents had been run up, not to the public advantage, but rather to the public disadvantage? Supposing that had occurred in the Tower Hamlets, and in the east end of London generally, the overseers under the pressure of increased expenditure, screwed up the assessment in every case, and that therefore the assessments showed in increase of rateable value, could it be said that the ratepayers in such places were better able to bear their increased burdens in such a case? He thought they were less able to bear those burdens. It was perfectly true that part of the increase in the county generally might be the result of the increase in the inherent value of the land, owing to drainage, better cultivation, the erection of new houses, and other improvements, and so far as it went, due to such facts, and was not simply due to a rise in rents, the county was doubtless better able than before to bear the burdens of local taxation. Whether such was the cause, there were however no returns to show. In the year 1826 a return was framed, in which land was separated from houses, and from which it could be ascertained how much fell on each. He had not been able to find any recent return of that nature, but he found from the electoral returns which had been lately published that there had been an increase of £3,000,000 in the assessment of property in the metropolis since 1856. About £1,000,000 of that amount was furnished by the city, and no doubt the value of the property there had been largely increased owing to its being the great centre of business, as well as to the endeavours which had been made to force up the assessments in that particular locality. Taking however the remaining seven Parliamentary boroughs which went to make up the metropolis, he found that the increase in the value of rateable property had been greatest in the poorest, and lowest in the richest, districts. That was a remarkable fact. The rateable value in some districts had been increased by industry and rule, but in other districts it had been increased because rents had been raised in places where the occupiers were least able to bear them. In Westminster the increase had been only 15 per cent., and in Marylebone 20; but in the Town Hamlets it had been 35, and in Finsbury 32. Thus it appeared that it was in the eastern quarters of London, where the working classes chiefly resided, that the increase had been largest, and it was there that the screw of the overseer and the landlord had been most effectively applied. He would now turn to the report of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to which his notice on the paper specially referred. That board published annually a document which they called an abstract of accounts, and he must be a clever accountant indeed who could obtain from that document a clear idea of metropolitan finance. Indeed, he doubted very much whether it was possible to obtain it at all. There were many accounts connected with the transactions of the board with respect to which no information was conveyed in the abstracts. The members of the board were, no doubt, anxious to give the fullest information on the subject; but then they failed to do so, possibly because they chose to follow slavishly over particular forms of account, which was, to say the least of it, very unintelligible. There was no single account to show the annual receipts apart from their loans, and there were no means of ascertaining accurately the various kinds of expenditure. They mixed up what the French would term their ordinary and extraordinary income and expenditure. It was impossible to arrive at the real position of their finance. It was true that they published an expense estimate; but then it was only an estimate of their outlay for "general purposes." They furnished beforehand no detailed information to the rate-payers as to what they intended to do during the coming year, what improvements were to be carried on, what resources either from the sale of property or from rents lay at their command. The amount of their expenditure might, indeed, be arrived at with some trouble—their receipts and loans with greater trouble still; but he defied anybody to discover from the accounts the extent of the property which they could make available. In Paris, on the contrary, the corresponding budget—to which he might point as a model of clearness, except in some particulars which it might be deemed desirable to conceal—gave a list of every house and of every plot of ground which belonged to the Municipality. But it was not of the omission to which he had just invited the attention of the House in the accounts of the Metropolitan Bard of Works that he had solely to complain. Its members seemed also to take a very curious view of their responsibilities, for they furnished no intelligible information as to their aggregate liabilities. They owed several millions in connection with the Main Drainage Scheme, yet that important item they altogether left out from the list giving their total liabilities. Why? Because, he supposed, they considered that the liability was covered by the 3d. rate which they paid into the Bank of England. As one liability was covered by one source of revenue, they left both out of their accounts. The hon. and gallant member for Aberdeen (Colonel Sykes) had moved for, and obtained a Return, showing the sums which had been annually laid out by the board since its establishments, on the Main Drainage of the metropolis and on the Thames embarkment, as well as the various other items of expenditure which they had incurred. The figures, which gave the entire outlay, had not been added up, he supposed because the hon. and gallant member had not specially asked for the addition; but on going through that process for himself he found that the total expenditure of the board since 1857 amounted to over £10,000,000. To show how that expenditure had gone on increasing for years he might state that while in 1857 it was only £90,000, it reached in 1858, £260,000; in 1859, £600,000; in 1860, £750,000; in 1861, £900,000; in 1862, £1,000,000; in 1863, £1,200,000; in 1864, £950,000; and in 1866, £1,970,000. It would be seen that while the rate of increase at first was slow, it had grown faster and faster every year. The total expenditure was £10,979,000; but he believed they had not even now got a complete return. The hon. and gallant member had left out the word "interest" from his motion, consequently the sum spent on interest had, he believed, been omitted from the return. He gathered from the following singular circumstance:—It appeared that the receipts from the Metropolitan Main Drainage rate were £5,165,000, while the expenditure was, in round numbers, £3,700,000; so that the receipts were much larger than the outlay. A portion of the excess was accounted for by the repayment of debt, which was not specified, and perhaps ought not to be specified in the return, but there still would remain a sum of £500,000 which the Board ought to have in their possession. But if they had not spent it, it ought to appear in their balance-sheet. The only balance, however, which he could find was one of £30,000 or £40,000, and he could not account for the difference unless it had gone to the payment of interest. If this view were correct, the total expenditure would read—not £10,979,000, but some larger sum, which he had been unable to ascertain. This had been a case where the receipts were apparently in excess of the expenditure; but he would give another case from the same return, where the expenditure was in excess of the receipts. The main sewers and ordinary expenses were put down at £2,641,000, and yet the total receipts under this head were only £2,000,000. Therefore, the board had spent about £600,000 more than they had received. After the hon. and gallant member had been at the trouble of supplementing, by a private return, the omissions and want of clearness in the public returns, they were still unable to arrive at the proper figures. In one case the expenditure could not be explained nor in the other the deficiency. What were the real resources of the Metropolitan Board? It was important to answer this question, as then they might arrive at some kind of conclusion as to how far they would be enabled, relying on these resources, to carry out those improvements which were desired. The position of the Metropolitan Board of Works as regarded revenue was this—he took its ordinary revenue to be £2,000,000; it consisted roughly of three items of £200,000 each. The main drainage rate yielded £180,000 or £200,000, the general purpose rate amounted to £200,000, and coal and wine duties to a similar sum. These three items made up the ordinary revenue of the Metropolitan Board. But the coal and wine duties were absorbed by paying the interest and the sinking fund on the Thames embankment, and the sinking fund for the Main Drainage, and there remained only £200,000 for the general purposes of the board. He wanted to know what were the resources the board had at present to command, and still unexpended, in order to see how much could be devoted to further improvements; in other words, how much was really absorbed, and how far they must consider themselves unable to deal with desirable improvements, unless assisted by other funds. Irrespective of the interest on the Thames embankment and the Main Drainage, as much as £100,000 out of the general purpose rate had to be devoted to the interest and sinking fund on small previous loans for minor improvements, and accordingly only £100,000 remained at the disposal of the board to be spent. Of this £30,000 was absorbed in the expense of working the sewage; £20,000 represented the cost of administration, £10,000 of the houseless poor (the fire brigade was not included), and they kept over only £40,000 out of their whole revenues for the purposes of new works, while millions would be required for such purposes. This miserably small sum was all that was available for metropolitan improvements, and even that might be absorbed by additions to the main sewers. Such were the revenues of the Metropolitan Board of Works; and now one word as to the expenditure. On the Main Drainage, they had spent £4,000,000 on the embankment and Mansion House Street, £2,500,000, besides £1,500,000 which still remained to be paid; £600,000 has been expended in making the new streets in Southwark and Westminster; and £400,000 had been spent in general improvements; £2,500,000 represented the administration and general expenses of the Metropolitan Board of Works since its first establishment in 1856. Now, how did we stand with regard to the Metropolitan Board of Works? What had they done? and what were they going to do? They had given them the Main Drainage—a most important and advantageous work. So far as the work went he made no complaint whatever; it was for the advantage of the whole metropolis, and it was perfectly fair that it should be paid by a rate on the whole metropolis. It was a great work, and he was glad it was executed. The next great work they had carried out was the Thames embankment, which was to cost £4,000,000, and was to be paid for by the coal and wine duties, which, in their incidence, were somewhat similar to a rate over the whole metropolis. Now, as regarded the Thames embankment, he admitted it was a great improvement; but was it fair that it should be paid for by a tax levied over the whole metropolis? What he asked would be the view taken in Bethnal Green as to the Thames embankment? Was Bethnal Green a portion of the metropolis? The answer of the Metropolitan Board of Works would be "Certainly Bethnal Green is a portion of the metropolis," but the rate-payers might rejoin, "We would always thought we had been told that London was not like any other place, a single large city, but an aggregate of several portions little connected with each other. On this principle we have been left to maintain our own poor as a separate locality, and yet we are now to be taxed for improvements in other localities." For certain purposes they treated London as a whole, for other purposes they treated it as so many separate parishes. The argument, he was glad to say, was gradually shifting, and was now being put upon its proper basis—namely, the difficulties involved in a central administration,—instead of the old contention that an equalization of rates would be unjust to the landlords. Those difficulties must be overcome, for it was not fair, when an improvement was to be made which might be thought most important by the wealthy, that it should be carried out at the expense of the whole metropolis, while at the same time the burdens at East End were to be borne partially and locally. That was clearly a system that could not be continued. The Thames embankment was a great and noble work; but it was the expression of our wealth and prosperity. We said we were rich enough to pay for such a work to embellish the capital, but, if so, our wealth or the locality specially benefitted should pay for it. He was glad to think that the feeling in favour of treating the metropolis as a whole was increasing. In the Bill brought in last year a step was taken in the trigh direction, and he hoped it would be further carried out.

(To be concluded in to-morrow's issue.)

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the offices of the Chamber—Mr. George Foggo in the chair.

NEW MEMBER.

On the proposal of Mr. Vix, of Messrs. Siegfried & Co., seconded by Mr. Graham, the admission of Messrs. E. Misonne & Co. was balloted for, and the ballot resulted in that firm being duly elected a member of the Chamber.

ADOPTION OF THE COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Chairman—The annual report of the committee is now on the table. I may mention that this is the first occasion on which the report has been printed. The usual course has been for the Secretary to read the report at the meeting; but on this occasion it has been printed, and the intention was that it should be in the hands of members a day or two before the annual meeting, but by accident it was not in the hands of members generally till yesterday afternoon, and, perhaps, some members may not have had an opportunity of reading it. However, unless it is otherwise desired, I would propose that the report be taken as read to save the time of those present.

The report was then held as read.

It was then agreed on the motion of Mr. C. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. A. Gumpert—"That the report of the committee be received with thanks, and printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to."

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE RETIRING COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. Sands proposed—"That the members of the committee retiring are entitled to, and now receive, the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to its interests during the year of office now expired."

Mr. Moore seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. E. Bright, the following gentlemen were appointed to act as the committee for the ensuing year:—

Chairman—Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, of Messrs. Nicol & Co. *Deputy Chairman*—Mr. W. F. Peel, of Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co. *Members*—Messrs. A. E. Ashley, of the London, Asiatic, and American Company; D. Graham, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.; R. V. Reid, of Messrs. Finlay, Clark & Co.; J. P. Negroponte, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers; and G. A. Kittredge, of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

The Chamber then proceeded to consider some business in private.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your committee have now the pleasure to report to the members of the Chamber on the principal topics which have engaged their attention during the official year just closed, before resigning their trust to their successors, to be appointed at the present meeting.

DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA, *via* SUEZ AND BOMBAY.

The members of the Chamber are well aware that ever since the opening of direct telegraphic communication between India and England, *via* the Persian Gulf, Constantinople, and the continent of Europe, in March 1865, the irregular and uncertain working of the line, and the delays, errors, and irregularities in the transmission of messages, have been a constant source of complaint and annoyance to merchants, both in this country and in England. As a remedy for the evils that had so frequently been complained of in connection with the Persian Gulf line, a scheme was projected in London last year for laying a submarine cable between Suez and Bombay, in connection with other cables and telegraphic wires from Suez to England *via* Malta, and was brought under the notice of your committee in October last. The subject was very fully considered at the time, and as the best remedy for the evils complained of in reference to the present line appeared to be the adoption of a route which would be comparatively free from the accidents and dangers of foreign interference, with the management and direction for the most part placed in English hands, your committee prepared a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General in favour of the scheme, and asked for the aid of a Government guarantee to an undertaking which, on commercial and political grounds alike, might fairly be considered as one of national importance.

The memorial was duly signed by all the principal merchants and professional men in Bombay, and was forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy through the Local Government. The matter was at the same time brought to the notice of the Calcutta and Madras Chambers, and both promptly memorialized the Government of India to the same effect. Our memorial was submitted by the Bombay Government to Major Champain, Assistant Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, who happened to be in Bombay at the time, who reported unfavourably upon it; and the Local Government endorsed his opinion in a resolution, in which said,—"Major Champain's arguments appear conclusive against a Government guarantee to a private company for a Red Sea Line." The question received more favourable consideration at the hands of the Government of India, but the Secretary of State for India, in replying to the Governor General's Despatch on the subject—under date 30th April, said:—"Without entering into any other considerations involved in this subject, it may be sufficient to point out that if any further expense is to be incurred by the State, the amount ought to be divided between the Imperial and Indian Exchequers, and that there is no present probability of pecuniary aid, in the shape either of a subvention or a guarantee, being given by the British Exchequer."

Thus the matter still rests, in so far as action on the part of Government is concerned; but from information that has reached your committee there seems reason to hope the scheme may yet be carried out by a private company, without the aid of a Government guarantee.

THE WORKING OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The working of the Indo-European Telegraph has been very fitful and irregular during a large portion of the official year just closed. In December there was an interruption of the line in Turkey, which caused telegrams to be at least twelve days in reaching Bombay from England, and there were irregularities of this kind of a more or less serious character up till March, when the submarine cable parted near Gwadur, and we were nearly a fortnight without communication, private or public. Every exertion was made by Government with the means at its disposal to have the cable repaired as promptly as possible, but this was not accomplished till near the end of May. During the month of April there was another interruption in Turkey, and this, coupled with the broken cable, caused telegrams for a short time to be twenty days in coming to hand. An accident to the cable might of course happen to the best constructed submarine line of telegraph, and it would be unreasonable to complain of the delay caused by this accident, which unfortunately happened at the most important period of the commercial year. But the other delays referred to have at intervals been a permanent characteristic of the line ever since it was opened, and it is from a conviction that as long as we are dependent on semi-barbarous Governments, like those of Turkey and Persia, for the safety and regularity of our telegraphic communication with England, we are unlikely in the future to be exempt from the delays and irregularities that have been so much complained of in the past,—that a movement for another line *via* the Red Sea, which would render us to a great extent independent, has been initiated. During the past year your committee regret to state, from evidence furnished to them by various members of the Chamber, that though there has been on the whole an improvement in reference to the accuracy with which messages are transmitted as compared with previous years, there are still such serious blunders, either from mutilation or rendering words wrongly, that several firms who make large use of the telegraph have had much reason to complain of the loss and inconvenience they have suffered from these causes, and your committee have felt it necessary to make a representation on the subject to Government. Members of the Chamber will have learnt from a letter from Colonel Goldsmid, Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, addressed to the Government of Bombay, which appeared lately in the newspapers, that the long-promised reduction in the rates for messages between England and India is to take effect from the 1st January next; when it is stated that the maximum rate of a message of 20 words from London to Calcutta, and *vice versa*, will be £2 17s.

No copy of this letter was forwarded to the Chamber by Government, but on its appearance in the newspapers, and in reference to the concluding paragraph, which is to the following effect—"On the subject of cypher telegrams, I have addressed Colonel Robinson fully by the present mail, for his information, and that of the commercial public"—your committee thought it necessary to address Colonel Robinson, requesting information as to the arrangements regarding cypher telegrams; a definition of what is meant by cypher telegrams; whether ordinary commercial messages, which as a rule are conveyed in words of hidden meaning, are to be classed as cypher messages; and what will be the rate charged for such messages. No answer to our inquiries has yet been received, but when it comes to hand it will be duly made public.

If the reduction in the rates is not to apply to messages consisting of words of hidden meaning it will be very little of a boon to the commercial public. The large revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph is mainly derived from commerce; at least ninety in every hundred of the messages transmitted are commercial messages, most of these messages consist in part of words of concealed meaning; and merchants will have reason to complain if they are precluded on this ground from participating to the full extent of the boon which the proposed reduction is expected to confer on the public.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

The Chamber was consulted a few months ago by the Director General of Indian Telegraphs as to a proposal for a reduced tariff on Indian Telegraph messages, by reducing the number of words in a single message or group to ten, and to have a uniform charge of one rupee per group for the whole of India; also for the creation of a scheme of express messages, which, on a fine of ten rupees per single message, would be permitted to take precedence of all messages that had not been deposited in the office more than six hours. Your committee highly approved of the proposal for a uniform charge of one rupee for a group of ten words for the whole of India, as a very great improvement on the present system; and they are glad to see by the recent public announcement that this important reform will come into effect on the 1st proximo. One passage however in the telegram which has appeared in the newspapers on this subject, has taken your committee by surprise, namely, "that for every ten words in foreign language, or words of concealed meaning, or in cypher, the charge will be two rupees per group of ten words." Nothing was said on this point in the communication addressed to the Chamber by the Director General, except that "the compulsory registration of code messages would be maintained on account of the much greater labour and trouble which these messages involve." A registration fee of small amount may be reasonable, but doubling the cost of messages that may contain words of concealed meaning, seems to your committee most unjust, and it will be the duty of the Chamber to protest against such a proposal should it appear that no mistake has been made in the telegraphic announcement. The scheme for a system of express messages your committee were unable to approve: it appeared to us that if carried out, and if the fine was to be only ten rupees, it would simply have had the effect of raising all commercial messages to that amount, for the scheme would be certain to be used almost entirely for commercial purposes, though the intention of the Director General in proposing it was quite of an opposite character. Your committee consider that such a fine were of almost prohibitory character, which would make the rule proposed almost a dead letter, except in comparatively rare circumstances where a fine would not be considered of any account, it would be better to do nothing in the matter.

Members will be glad to learn that a Government line of telegraph from Nassick to Nagpoor is now in course of construction, and from information communicated to your committee by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner for the Berars and Central Provinces, there is reason to hope that before next season commences, the great cotton marts of Oomrawuttee, Akote, and Khamagaon, will be in direct telegraphic communication with Bombay, and that the great inconvenience experienced in sending commercial messages to these places last season will thus in future be avoided.

THE WORKING OF THE COTTON FRAUDS' ACT.

The subject of the working of the Cotton Frauds' Act was brought under the notice of the Chamber, in reference to a communication from one of the members, calling attention to its inefficiency in various ways in the cotton growing districts, early in the present year. The result of the opinions then elicited was to the effect that inefficient as the Act was in most respects, it was inexpedient to move for its repeal, and that it would be advisable to wait the action of Government in the matter in reference to the recommendation made by our predecessors in office, that the Act might be amended in such a manner as might admit of the establishment which the Act called into existence being incorporated with that of the Cotton Commissioner, and that the Act itself, instead of being a mere Police measure, might be transformed into a Cotton Improvement Act. No action, however, has been taken in the matter by the Government of Bombay since the report of the Committee of last year, though the Chamber was informed some months ago, that the subject "was engaging much of the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council;" and no report for the year ending December last by the Inspector-in-Chief of the Cotton Fraud's Department has yet been made public.

Your Committee are of opinion that the action of the Bombay Government in this matter was to some extent hampered by the proceedings of the Government of India. To the surprise of the members of this Chamber a Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations which proposed to repeal the Bombay Cotton Frauds' Act, and to re-enact the substance of the same in another form, with additional provisions of an objectionable character, as an Act of the Government of India. If the proposed Bill had become law it would have had the effect of taking away all power from the Bombay Government, which was specially concerned with the management of the working of the Act, and placing it in the hands of the Government of India, which could have no such power as that acquired by the advocates of the interests concerned. Your Committee thought it necessary to protest against the course proposed to be followed by the Government of India, as likely to lead to serious inconvenience. The title of the Bill was changed from a "Cotton Frauds" Bill to that of a "Cotton Improvement" Bill, a title which was open to much objection, and your Committee considered the question of the improvement of cotton cultivation in India of too great importance to be disposed of by something very like a side wind; for there was really nothing in the Bill pertaining in any useful way to this important subject. The Bill was not proceeded with, and it is to be hoped it has been altogether laid aside. Whatever may be considered necessary in the way of further legislation should be left to the Bombay Government, so long as the fees exacted for the support of an establishment to work a Cotton Frauds' Act are taken from the pockets of Bombay exporters.

IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION.

Numerous samples, the result of experiments made for the improvement of Cotton cultivation, principally in the indigenous varieties, in various parts of the Presidency and elsewhere, have been submitted to your Committee for opinion and report during the past year. The number of these experiments, and their varied character, prove the continuance of the interest that is now taken in this important subject; but none of them were of a character of sufficient importance to require special mention on the present occasion, with the exception of those made by the Collector of Khandeish, the value of whose labours in this matter during the last three or four years, the Chamber has on several occasions thankfully recognised. Last year was remarkable as the first season of a crop grown from the Hinguncha seed which had been introduced into Khandeish by Mr. Ashburner, and members will realise for themselves some notion of the magnitude of the experiment, when we state, on the authority of the Acting Collector, Mr. Sheppard, that the extent of land under cultivation from Hinguncha seed was not less than 150,000 acres. A number of samples from the several talookas were submitted to the Chamber by the Collector in December last, which your Committee carefully reported on. The samples of the new cotton from Hinguncha seed were found to be greatly superior to the new Khandeish Akote cotton in *staple* but none of them were found quite equal to Berar Hinguncha. A sample of new Khandeish Akote cotton was submitted at the same time, and this being the third season of the culture of this improvement of the old Khandeish cotton, your Committee were sorry to report that it was inferior to the cotton of the first season. As this, in the view of your Committee, seemed to have an important bearing on the question of seed, we ventured to express with diffidence an opinion to the Collector—to the effect that the three years' experience with the New Khandeish Akote would seem to show that this new experiment with Hingunghat Berar seed might require to be continued with fresh seed imported from the district to which it was indigenous. Having had occasion to point out to the Collector that the samples forwarded were not large enough to report upon satisfactorily, when important interests are likely to be affected by the opinion that may be given, a very large sample was supplied by the Collector shortly afterwards of cotton grown from the imported Hingunghat seed in the Jamnair Talooka, which we were advised might be considered an average sample of Khandeish-grown Hingunghat. This sample your Committee considered by far the most satisfactory that had been submitted to the Chamber in connection with these experiments, and if similar cotton could be grown generally throughout the province it would undoubtedly prove the most important improvement that has yet been made. Most unfortunately, as the members of the Chamber well know, the crops last season in both Khandeish and Berar, were terribly damaged by the rain, which fell early in the present year, before the cotton was picked, and from this cause the public have had no opportunity yet of judging fairly as to the character of the new experiments in Khandeish.

The deterioration in the quality of the cotton grown in the South Mahratta Country, generally known as Sawginned Dharwar, which three years ago had by the laborious exertions of Dr. Forbes, the Cotton Commissioner for this Presidency, been raised to the first place amongst Indian descriptions of cotton in the markets at home, has been matter of serious regret to all interested in the Indian cotton trade. The causes of deterioration are various; principally, your Committee consider, from information that has been laid before them, from deterioration in the quality of the seed, and the wretched state of the sawgins now in use throughout the province. Dr. Forbes is however amongst us again; he is giving his careful attention to this matter, and we may hope that, under his careful and vigilant superintendence, the Dharwar Cotton will, in the course of the next season or two, rapidly recover the position it formerly held in the estimation of merchants in this country and the cotton manufacturers at home.

COTTON STATISTICS.

The recommendations made by the Chamber last year, in concert with Mr. Walton, at that time in charge of the Cotton Commissioner's office in the absence of Dr. Forbes, for a system of cotton statistics for this Presidency, and official reports on the state of the crops at suitable intervals, have been partially carried out during the present year, and copies of the various reports have been circulated amongst the Members, simultaneously with their appearance in the *Government Gazette*. To be of any great value, they would require to be furnished earlier to the Cotton Commissioner by the various Collectors, and some method should be devised for procuring information of like character from the cotton producing districts in the Native states within the boundaries of the Bombay Presidency. The subject has been brought to the attention of Dr. Forbes, and your Committee have no doubt he will do all in his power to make these statistics as useful as the official information placed at his disposal may enable him to do.

The returns furnished to the Chamber every fortnight, from the commencement of the cotton season to its close, by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, of the quantity of cotton at the stations, and the quantity forwarded to Bombay from the Berars and Central Provinces by the G. I. P. Railway and otherwise, have been found to be of great use; and your Committee have pleasure in acknowledging Mr. Carnac's zeal for the promotion of the interests of the cotton trade in the districts under his superintendence.

COTTON MARKETS IN KHANDEISH.

Mr. Sheppard, the Acting Collector of Khandeish, informed the Chamber a few months ago, of his intention to establish two or more central cotton markets in the principal districts during the ensuing season, and requested the opinion of the Chamber on the subject. Your Committee considered the intention excellent, and if it could be carried out in such a manner as may be made to suit alike the convenience of the cultivators and the dealers and cotton agents, it would be a great benefit to the cotton trade. Your Committee, however, pointed out the importance of having these markets as near to Railway stations as may be practicable; for though the markets in Berar at Khamgaon and Oomrawuttee have been an undoubted success, great inconvenience and considerable expense are caused by the distance of these markets from the Railway stations, the former being twelve miles, and the latter six from the nearest station.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

A special meeting was held at the Office of the Chamber in October last year, for the purpose of considering, and if possible arranging, some differences between the Railway authorities and the European cotton agents in reference to the rates to be charged for the carriage of half-pressed, full-pressed cotton bales, and doorus, per waggon load of a given size. The meeting was attended by General Rivers, Agent, and Mr. Knox, the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, Mr. Roghe, Cotton Agent, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and various members of the Chamber. After some discussion the points raised by Mr. Roghe were satisfactorily arranged; at all events no complaints on the subject were afterwards put forward. The very efficient manner in which the cotton traffic was moved on the G. I. P. Railway during last season, as compared with former years, has been matter of congratulation with all engaged in the cotton trade, and reflects much credit on the present Traffic Manager and Acting Agent Mr. Knox.

RENEWAL OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES AT MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

This matter, which is of very great importance to the Mercantile and Banking community, was specially brought to the notice of your Committee by the Madras Chamber, which had previously corresponded on the subject with the Madras Government. As members of the Chamber are aware, notes at present can only be renewed at Calcutta, and the time occupied in the process is seldom less than eight weeks, and as during that period the notes are not available for sale or deposit, the value of the paper is thereby depreciated, and the holders subjected to direct loss. Your Committee made a representation to the Bombay Government against the present system, pointing out the importance, in the interests of the Government and the public alike, for the facility being afforded of having Government Promissory Notes renewed, when necessary, both at Madras and Bombay. Your Committee have been informed by Government that the Accountant General has reported favourably on the representation we have made, and that His Excellency the Governor in Council has submitted the matter for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF VALUES FOR GREY COTTON P

because I intended to have them prepared in my Office from the vernacular papers. But the Deputy Commissioners voluntarily compiled several useful abstracts and lists, of which I gladly availed myself in making up the series of tables which is now submitted :—

No. I.—Shows area, number of towns and houses, with the population, as it is distributed over the area.

No. II.—Shows the grouping of population in towns and villages.

No. III.—Is a table of the land revenue and cultivation, compared with area and population.

No. IV.—Shows proportions of sexes and ages.

No. V.—Classifies adult males according to their employments.

No. VI.—Gives the number of blind, lame, &c.

No. VII.—Gives some criminal statistics, and,

No. VIII.—With Appendices, shows the principal divisions of caste and creed.

11. I proceed to offer some comments upon the figures thus tabulated.

12. (Table I.) The total population of Berar is 2,231,565, with an area of 17,334 square miles. In Part I., Volume XI. of the Annals of Indian Administration, which gives statistics for all India, the population and area of Berar are set down as 1,535,935 and 17,334, so that the actual considerably exceeds the estimated population. We are still uncertain about the exact area of the whole province, for a part of Mehkur, and all the large district of Woon still remain to be surveyed, but for this table I have taken the accepted estimate.

13. The average density to the square mile in Berar is 128 ; a number higher than in any division of the neighbouring Central Provinces, though far below the average for the North-West Provinces. This average indicates a paucity of population, which is remarkable when it is contrasted with the cultivated area. In the subjoined table I compare Berar with the districts of the North-Western Provinces, which come nearest to it in percentage of cultivation on area, and in average density on the square mile :—

	Percentage of cultivation.		Average density.
Banda (1853)	43·9	...	247
Lullutpore (1865) ...	17·1	...	127
N. W. Provinces Terraie (1865)	18·9	...	125
Berar (1867)	43·1	...	128

14. It will be seen that where the North-West percentage of cultivation is the same, the average density is very much greater ; and that where the average densities tend to coincide, the North-West percentage of cultivation is far lower. The percentage of non-agriculturists on the whole population of Berar is very nearly the same with the percentage on the total Hindu population of the North-West Provinces—

Berar ... 387. North-West Provinces... 3804

And almost all the cultivators in Berar must be Hindu.

15. Here I insert also a table borrowed from the Central Provinces' Census Report, the Berar statistics having been now added for comparison :—

Persons to the square mile in—

Berar.	
Akola	191
Oomrawuttee including Ellichpoor	139
Mehkur	117
Central Provinces.	
Nursingpore	176
Nagpore	172
Wurdah	144
Punjab.	
Tnaneysar	212
Lahore	209
Goojeranwalla	147
Bombay.	
Tanna	150
Ahmedabad	149
Sholapore	135
Madras.	
Cannanore	149
Vellore	123
Guntoor	119

16. Of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Akola has the largest total population, and the highest average per square mile, though it would rank very low indeed among the North-Western Districts. It contains also by far the largest agricultural population (71·6 per cent.), and very much the greatest number of houses. Here are fewer villages in all than Woon ; but Table II. will show that Akola has more towns numbering above 5,000 souls than any other district, and the low average number in each house when compared with the high average per square mile indicates superior comfort and house-room. On the other hand, Woon has the widest area with the lowest average per square mile, and the largest number of villages with the least proportionate number of houses. The average per house is nevertheless as high as elsewhere, and Table II. proves that all but 50 of the inhabited places contain less than 1,000 souls, so that we have for this district clear signs of a thin and poor population closely packed in petty villages. Yet the average of population to the square mile in Woon is well above the average for the Central Provinces, and the density in Chanda (which adjoins Woon on the east) is only 54 to 86 on this side of the Wurdah river.

17. Next to Akola in the total number of inhabitants, and in their average to the square mile, comes Oomrawuttee District, which contains the second largest town in Berar, and is strong in substantial villages, as will be seen from Table II.

18. Mehkur is the upland district lying beyond the range of hills which bound the Poorna valley on the south, and slope down by steppes toward the Nizam's country ; it in neither so well populated, nor so widely cultivated as the valley.

19. Ellichpore has some good towns in the plain under the Sautpoorahs, but this district includes the wild hill tracts of Mulghat, and these reduce its total average of people to the square mile very much below Akola and Oomrawuttee, which lie entirely in the valley, and contain the prime lands of Berar.

20. In Table II. Akola shows the greatest number of towns, as Omrawuttee of substantial villages. Ellichpore is the largest town in the province, having 27,782 people, and the smallest habitation under a separate name is a village in Mailghat consisting of one hut, which is specifically recorded by Lieutenant Mackenzie. Ellichpore is a decayed Mahometan town of some antiquity, it was the seat of local Government under more than one dynasty ; but the great trading marts of Berar are Oomrawuttee and Khamgaon, which contain respectively 23,410 and 8,472.

21. (Table III.) I have already mentioned that in taking the census only the callings or professions of adult males were set down, and that I have since regretted that this was done, because I have had no time to take out from the returns the women and children belonging to each profession ; and of course the women and children of agriculturists and artizans do assist the males very much in their work. However, the proportions of sexes and ages have enabled me to make an approximate calculation of the number of women and children to be added to each division of adult males.

22. Columns 13 and 14 give the adult males under each class, and (18) their proportion ; while under columns 16 and 17 the whole agricultural and non-agricultural population of all sexes and ages has been estimated (as a basis, for the proportion in column 19) by adding to the known number of adult males in each class the ascertained percentages of females and infants to all the adult males. This calculation cannot be far wrong, because the sum total of the whole population obtained by adding together the figures deduced from these averages only differs from the known sum total by 1,950.

23. The proportion of cultivated to uncultivated land is greatest in Akola District,* where it is extraordinarily high ; and smallest in Ellichpoor, where it is thrown out of balance by the Mailghat jungles ; but the revenue rate per acre indicates that Woon is really the poorest, as Akola is the richest, of these districts. In this latter district the proportion of agriculturists to non-agriculturists (columns 16 and 17) is high (higher for instance than in Rohilkund of the N. W. Provinces), yet for a tract with only 191 persons to the square mile, the preponderance of cultivation and the sum total of land revenue are still very remarkable. It is very difficult to draw any conclusions at all from these figures as to the comparative state of agriculture in Berar, or as to the productive powers of the soil. Columns 20 and 21 give approximate proportions of the number of acres (1) to each person ; and (2) to each agricultural male, but I believe that in the country a great many artizans own bits of land and till them, so that the agricultural male adults must be much understated ; while the number of cultivated acres to each man is alone no test of productive powers of the soil, or of the state of its culture. I have not attempted to eliminate the food-producing area, for without an accurate return of exports and imports, it is impossible to tell how many mouths that area actually feeds, but I have noted the percentage of land under cotton. The number of cultivated acres to each man is highest in the best cultivated districts which grow the more valuable crops, and lowest where cultivation is proportionately less and poorer. This is not because the produce per acre is least where the cultivated area is widest, but because in tracts where the tillage is very extensive and spreading the total number of acres to be divided by the population is larger, and the quotient of course greater : whereas in sparsely cultivated countries the number of acres to be divided is small, while the number of people depends on many causes beside the food produced by the soil on which they live. So we have the average breadth of cultivation " to each person" smallest in Woon, where the wild tribes live on forest produce, game and fish, and burden the cultivated area very little, although the percentage of non agriculturists ranges much higher than elsewhere. A similar result is obtained even by taking the average of cultivated acreage to " each agricultural male," because the position of each district, its trade, the nature of its population, baffle any attempt to calculate by the simple process of dividing cultivated acres by population. Some experiments are about to be made for testing the average produce per acre in Berar ; the cultivators ordinarily say that a good crop of wheat on the best land is twenty-fold of the seed, which sounds incredible.

24. Table IV. exhibits the proportions of ages and sexes. The Statistics of this sort that were obtained by the North-Western Provinces' Census of 1865, are the first that have been scientifically examined in India, and compared with Statistics of Europe. I may, perhaps, be permitted very cautiously to follow up the novel and interesting line of inquiry thus opened out.

25. I take first the proportion of children under 13 years to adults. In the North-Western Provinces, persons above 12 were reckoned as adults, but the difference is inconsiderable, because neither Census could draw the line accurately where ages are only approximately known.

26. The following table gives the proportions between children and adults in—

Percentage of children to adults.

England, Under 13 years / *N. W. Provinces,* Under 12 years	29·44	See para. 64, N. W. P. Report
	35·58	See para. 76, do.
Berar, Under 13 years	55·4	

27. Mr. Plowden was startled by the abnormal excess of children in the North-Western Provinces as compared with European proportions, and was led (paras. 70, 71) to doubt the accuracy of his returns. But the Berar figures, though they may not be quite correct, do nevertheless support and corroborate the Statistics of the North-Western Provinces, by showing that the high rate there is quite probable ; for in no district of Berar does the proportion sink to within 10 per cent. of the highest return from a North-West district.

28. The first and simplest cause of the greater proportionate number of children in Berar as compared with the North-West is the higher percentage of females in this country. But this only makes explanation more difficult, at first sight, of the disproportion between Berar and England, where the females outnumber the males. I do not venture to discuss this complicated question at length, nor am I competent to work out the problem. But the Secretary to the North-West Revenue Board considers that the high percentage of children indicates a great waste of life in later years (page 70) ; whereas I suspect this result to be connected more with the births than with the deaths. It must be influenced to a certain degree by the average duration of life, which average, however, depends again on the number of births to a given number of the population. If the number of births to each 10,000 of the population in a year be much greater in India than in Europe, then would not the proportion of children to adults be always greater ? Now we know that the proportion of children to adults is low in France as compared with most other countries of Europe, that the number of annual births to the 10,000 is also very low, and that it has been decreasing to an alarming extent. The causes alleged (one of which is the vast army kept up) are of a kind not likely to exist in India, where all ranks and classes are anxious to have children ; where there is no service which, like the French Army, condemns to celibacy ; where the population has room to expand ; and where, consequently, every one marries who can afford to marry. It is possible, therefore, that the larger proportion of children in the North-West Provinces may thus be partially accounted for. The excess in Berar over the North Western Provinces may indicate a still larger number of annual births to the population, which may have been caused by the great and sudden prosperity of late years in this Province, and by peculiar social customs to be mentioned hereafter. I myself believe that the ages in Berar have been given with very fair approximate truth, since the people are less sensitive about such inquiries than in other parts of India, and the village officers would correct any glaring mis-statement. But no doubt the tendency would be to *under*-state ; though the high comparative percentage would still, I think, remain if we were to assume that all persons under 15 were really set down as children.

29. The separate ratio of girls to women and boys to men show that the higher proportion of children is among males, as in the North-Western Provinces. Probably this indicates a greater proportionate waste of adult male life, and some male emigration.

Berar. { Proportion of girls to 100 women ... 53 / Do. boys to 100 men ... 57

30. The proportion between the sexes is compared with results from other parts of India in the subjoined table :—

Females.	Proportion of females to males.		
	All ages.	Adults.	Infants.
North-Western Provinces	47·38	47·50	44·
Central Provinces	48·8	50·	47·
Berar	48·3	48·8	46·9

31. We see here that two rules, of which Berar is the most recent illustration, prevail throughout the population of a vast extent of country :—

(1.)—That the males outnumber the females.

(2)—That this predominance is much greater among infant males than among adult males, the females gaining ground considerably in even twelve years.

32. If Statement A of the Census Report for the Central Provinces be correct, this second rule prevails in some districts there, to a wonderful extent. Take, for instance, the figures for Bhundara and Raipore in 1866 :—

	Males.		Females.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children
Bhundara	215,257	159,655	229,626	143,623
Raipore	251,889	229,521	274,513	196,831

which show that the female children were in 1866 much fewer than the male children ; while the women out-numbered the men. Whatever may be the exactitude of these returns, we know that in Europe female life is everywhere slightly better than male life ; and all our figures point toward the same law in India. Therefore we may conclude that, barring foul play, the excess of male children over female is certainly not higher than the proportion of male births to female births, since girls are more likely to live. And we arrive at the curious question, examined with so much ingenious illustration in the North-Western Provinces' Census Report, whether the great predominance of male births in India can in any way be explained.

33. Two theories, based upon the results of inquiries by European statisticians, were applied to account for this difference between Europe and the North-West Provinces.

(1.)—It was supposed that the number of male births might be greater in warm than in temperate climates.

(2.)—It was conjectured that the greater difference of age between husband and wife in India, as compared with England, might cause more males to be born, in accordance with a tendency observed in Europe.

34. The Census of the Central Provinces and of Berar throw very little additional light upon these suppositions, nor is it easy to make even a conjecture at the cause for the greater number of females here, as compared with the North-West. The climate must, of course, have some influence on all physiological phænomena, but though the heat is less here than farther north, the cold is much milder. It will be observed that the proportion between sexes of all ages in Berar nearly coincide with the ratio found in the Central Provinces.

35. But in truth, a solution to these problems can only be approached by collecting, and comparing with Statistics, every sort of fact that bears upon the social and physical differences between Europeans and Indians. Thus I give here a few notes which may possibly be turned to some use.

36. Appendix B to the Bombay Census Report for 1864 gives the most bewildering variety of proportions of male babies to female babies in different races. Perhaps the most extraordinary thing is, that the preponderance of male infants aged not more than 30 days is far highest among "Europeans," being as five to one. The next highest proportion is among the Parsees (194·44 to 100), and it would appear that the difference of age between a Parsee husband and wife is rather more than in England, for of 458 Parsee marriages in 1866, 261 males were above 18, but only 25 females. The subjoined Table is given to show how suddenly the male excess subsides in the next periods :

BOMBAY, 1864.

Proportion of Males to 100 Females.

	Days 1—30	Months 1—23	Years 2—13
Parsees	194·44	108 01	102·16
Europeans	500·00	113·43	116 25

37. The proportions between adults of either sex are of hardly any value when taken from the floating and changing population of Bombay.

38. Returning to Berar, I may mention two social customs that might be found to influence the numbers of the sexes, if marriage statistics could be got. One is the custom of widow remarriage, which prevails throughout the province (except among Brahmins and a few north-country traders), whereby many more marriages are contracted with women quite grown up than in Northern India. The other custom prevails throughout India, and is one of the most notable social distinctions between Asia and Europe ; I mean polygamy. The main cause of this custom is the desire to have male issue, and Hindus will marry as many wives as they can afford to keep until a son is born, the difference in age (and therefore, perhaps, the probability of success) increasing with every marriage.* I do not found any theories upon these facts, I only mention them as prominently characteristic of the relations of the sexes in these districts.

39 I believe that celibacy (of male or female) is even more uncommon here than in Northern India, where again it is much less common than in Europe ; and it is just possible that this may have some bearing on the different proportions between adults and infants by raising the annual birth rate in India.

40. If I were to hazard any guess at the reason for the difference in the proportions of males to females in India and Europe, I should point rather to the later age at which European women marry than to the interval of age between the pair. When we know that almost all Indian girls (except among Marwarrees and Parsees) are married by 14 years, and when we compare this fact with the returns given in the Statistical Journal for June 1866, which state that of Englishwomen between 15 and 20 years 97·5 per cent. were unmarried in 1851, and of those between 20 and 30 years 56·2 per cent.—we may infer that this wide difference between the ages at which women marry in India and England *must* produce *some* perceptible physiological variation. Is it not probable that the female element is stronger when a woman of 25 marries a man of any age, than when girls of 13 marry youths from 15 to 18 years of age ?

(To be continued.)

* One Koonbee in Akolah District has seven wives.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT GIBRALTAR.

(Daily News, August 29.)

THE occurrence of an earthquake at Gibraltar almost simultaneously with a renewal of the action of Mount Vesuvius is a circumstance well worthy of notice. It seems to afford strong evidence in favour of the view that the subterranean forces, whose effects have been exhibited from time to time over the whole basin of the Mediterranean, and for many miles from its shores, form a single earthquake district, of which Teneriffe, Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli, and the Archipelagic and Syrian volcanoes are the safety valves. Doubts have often been thrown upon this view, and we notice that an eminent modern physicist distinguishes five or six distinct disturbance belts in the region we have named. But the evidences of simultaneous or of reciprocal action are sufficiently numerous and striking to leave little room for dubiety on the subject.

Van Hoff has stated that for nearly five centuries from the commencement of the thirteenth century the southern parts of Italy, Sicily, the Grecian Archipelago, and the shores of Asia Minor were disturbed by frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions ; while there was almost absolute quiescence over the earthquake district of Syria and Judæa. Sir Charles Lyell remarks that an extended comparison of the history of the subterranean convulsions of these tracts seems to confirm the opinion that a violent crisis of commotion never visits both at the same time. In a similar way it has been noticed that when Etna has been in a state of great activity Vesuvius has been quiescent, and *vice versa*. Between 1306 and 1631, for instance, there occurred only one eruption of Vesuvius, and that an unimportant one ; during all this long interval of rest there were repeated eruptions of the great Sicilian volcano. From the epoch of the great eruption of Vesuvius in 79, Ischia was dormant for no less than 1,400 years. Yet before that time the eruptions of Ischia had been so numerous and violent that several Greek colonies which attempted to settle on the island were compelled to leave it.

On the other hand, the southern parts of the Spanish peninsula have often been devastated by great earthquakes simultaneously with northern Africa. Further west, the volcanic group of the Azores, the island of Madeira, which has been subject to frequent and violent earthquakes, and the volcanoes of the Canary Islands, indicate the extension in that direction of the volcanic system of southern Europe. In the great earthquake of Lisbon the shock was observed to proceed from the bed of the ocean, thirty or forty miles to the west of the shore. And again in 1816 Lisbon was violently shaken by an earthquake, the effects of which were felt simultaneously by two ships at sea, one 360, the other nearly 800 miles west of Lisbon. As Sir Charles Lyell remarks, commenting upon this circumstance—"the fact is the more interesting, because a line drawn through the Grecian Archipelago, the volcanic region of southern Italy, Sicily, southern Spain, and Portugal, will, if prolonged westward through the ocean, strike the volcanic group of the Azores." He concludes therefore that this volcanic group has a subinarine connexion with the European earthquake-region.

It may appear at first sight unreasonable to draw at once from simultaneous and from non-simultaneous disturbances an evidence of the intercommunication of subterranean forces. The question seems to suggest itself—where shall we find evidence of dissociation if simultaneity and non-simultaneity of action are to be looked on as equally indicative of association ? In reality, however, the evidence drawn from the reciprocal action of volcanoes, or from the reciprocal disturbance and quiescence of earthquake-districts, is founded on a form of simultaneity which supplies as marked an evidence of intercommunication between the disturbed districts as would be afforded by the simultaneous outburst of two or more volcanoes : one phenomenon shows that the escape of elastic fluids and lava by one outlet gives a sensible relief to regions of which another volcano is usually the safety-valve ; the other phenomenon shows that in some cases a single centure of subterranean disturbance may require simultaneous relief at two or more outlets.

Gibraltar is not a region very frequently disturbed by earthquake-shocks, though from its situation between the noted earthquake regions of the Spanish Peninsula and Northern Africa one would expect to find it the scene of violent subterranean action. The provinces of Malaga, Murcia, and Granada have been ravaged by numerous and important earthquakes ; and the shocks which devastated Lisbon in 1775 were among the most terrible ever recorded. Some of the earthquakes which have been experienced in Algeria and Morocco have also brought desolation on wide-spead districts. Yet the country on either side of the Straits of Gibraltar has continued comparatively free from disturbance, although occasionally visited by shocks of considerable violence.

Regarding Vesuvius as one of the most important safety-valves of the earthquake district of southern Europe, we have every reason to be satisfied with the activity of the volcano. Since 1666 the mountain has scarcely ever been at rest for more than ten years together ; and some of the eruptions which have taken place during the past two hundred years have been comparable even with that great outburst which overwhelmed Herculaneum, and Pompeii. Such were the eruptions of 1779, 1793, and 1822. In 1822 the whole of the upper part of the mountain was carried away, and an abysm was formed which extended two thousand feet downwards, and measured more than three-quarters of a mile across. In 1833 and 1834 there were important eruptions ; and twelve years ago a river of lava streamed for three weeks down the sides of the mountain, sweeping away the village of Cercolo in its course, and running nearly to the shore at Ponte Maddaloni. In the autumn of 1867 the mountain again began to show signs of activity. The eruption which followed was one of the most remarkable ever recorded. It seemed as if the mountain's throes would never cease. Yet, even that long period of action does not appear to have removed the pressure from below. The mountain is again in labour ; it remains to be seen whether the disturbance is to be looked on as betokening the approach of a new eruption or only as one of the last heavings of the convulsion of 1867.

UTAH.—The delegate in Congress from Utah has recently in a letter given an interesting account of that territory. The Mormons, he observes, have in 20 years' built up Utah from a desert waste, which was 1200 miles from either settlements or navigable rivers. It is now a flourishing young State, containing 100,000 inhabitants, with a territorial extension of 75,000 square miles. There are 86 flourishing towns in the territory, with near 100 post-offices, while the grist and saw mills, woollen manufactories, and many other branches of the mechanic arts are quite equal to those of the other States. There are 100 churches, 120 school-houses, and three theatres, which equal in appearance those of the older States. The Mormon emigration from Europe, from 1859 to 1867 inclusive, is estimated at an annual average of 2,000 souls, or an aggregate of 36,000 ; while the emigration from the old States during the same period has been about 24,000. The estimated cost of taking these people to Utah is 8,300,000 dols. The emigration from Europe this year is put down at 4,000 souls. About one-third of the emigrants have paid their own expenses ; the remaining two-thirds have been aided by the " Perpetual Emigrating Funds," which has been in organised existence about 20 years, and is composed of contributions, tithes, legacies and funds, drawn from various sources both in Europe and America. This fund is kept up by the beneficiaries repaying, when convenient, the expenses incurred in their emigration, so that others may receive like assistance. During the present year 150,000 dollars were contributed in Salt Lake City alone to enable others to reach America.—*Standard.*

* Probably because the actual cultivated area, which cultivators understate, has, in this District, been ascertained by the Survey.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

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The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :— per Rupee

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
demand ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
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On Ireland do. ..... } 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
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Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA ..... BOMBAY .....
MADRAS ..... KURRACHEE ...
AGRA ..... LAHORE .....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4 do. 1/11 1/8 "
3 do. 1/11 1/16 "
2 do. 1/11 "
1 do. 1/10 15/16 "
On demand 1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland 1/10 7/8 "

No Drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 m's' sight above £30 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/8d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ... } 1s. 10 13/16d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months .. .. .. 4 per cent.
6 do. .. .. .. 5 "
3 do. .. .. .. 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay. Rangoon. Hongkong.
Calcutta. Singapore. Shanghai.
Akyab. Batavia. Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
6 do. ... ... at Is. 11 1/8d. "
3 do. ... ... at Is. 11d. "
2 do. ... ... at Is. 10 15/16d. "
1 do. ... ... at Is. 10¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 10 3/4d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £983,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
89, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN RELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
6 " " 5 "
12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of In ia, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE

against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS ..... Medoc ..... per doz. Rs. 18
Medoc Vieux ..... " 21
Margaux ..... " 18
St. Emilion ..... " 20
St Estephe ..... " 20
Haut Sauternes ..... " 20
Graves 1 er. Cru ..... " 20
Chateau Leoville ..... " 25
Grand Chateau Larose ... " 30
Grand Chateau Lafitte ... " 25
BURGUNDY, Chambertin ..... " 25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good ... ... Rs. 21 per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine ..... " 24 "
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine... " 28 "
Vino de Pasto ..... " 30 "

CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1 ..... Rs. 38 per doz.
Do. " 2 ..... " 25 "

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, a first-class blood ARAB, rising 5 years, about 14-2, would make a good Charger, extremely quiet and good tempered. Apply to BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Esplanade. To be seen from 3 to 5 P.M 30th September 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a roomy BROUGHAM, with a very fast pair of White Arab HORSES, and HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman leaving India. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to MR. WALTER ABRAHAM, opposite Hornby Row, where the above can be seen daily between Noon and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 14.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hamman Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of :—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral Boxer Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,